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P.O. Box, 83. Telephone No. 12.

BIRTHS.

On April 8th at 24 Bellvue Terrace, the wife of R. BOWEN, of a daughter.

On 3rd April, at Shanghai, the wife of WILLIAM YOUNG, of a son.

DEATHS.

At No. 2, Bay View, Kowloon, on April 10, Maria Francisca Gomes Danenberg, the dearly beloved wife of Mr. E. J. Danenberg, and only daughter of Dr. A. S. Gomes, aged 22 years. The funeral will leave the Roman Catholic Cathedral at 5.15 p.m. to-day. Friends are respectfully requested to attend.

On 4th April at Shanghai, SHERK ROMANHO HOSSEN, aged 34 years.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VUE ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, APRIL 11TH, 1905.

Mr. CECIL CLEMENTI, M.A., in his new book of "Cantonese Love-songs," directs attention to a side of the Chinese character which tends often to be overlooked. "The extreme sentimentality of the Cantonese," which "tinges the temperament even of the coldest business-man, or the most unworldly coolie," is a matter that comes within our province; and before handing over Mr. CLEMENTI's handsome volumes to the tender mercies of our reviewer, we may consider some of the statements and comparisons that are made in the introduction. Rightly or wrongly, the Cantonese enjoys a reputation for being the most hard-headed of all Chinese business men; and it is therefore surprising to have his alleged sentimentality emphasised. Rightly or wrongly, also, the Chinese generally are not credited with any of the refinements of Cupid. Like the Japanese, if not more than they, they are popularly supposed to be devoid of sentiment in all their relations with the female sex, either wholly animal, or wholly callous. Mr. CLEMENTI

apparently is prepared to credit them with better things. He draws a comparison not flattering to Ovid in connection with an apostrophe to a courtesan, and this "from a moral point of view." "Yet, on the whole, these Cantonese love-songs are quite unlike any love-poetry of the West, both in diction and in thought." This certainly needs to be said, for there are no Chinese sonnets to a mistress's eyebrow, in this or any other book. We retain the opinion, even after careful study of Mr. CLEMENTI's able translations and indulgent comments, that Cantonese love-songs share the peculiarly Oriental characteristics of Hebrew poetry, to which he later traces a resemblance with a difference; and that as such they rather support than weaken the popular impression of the Chinese method of expressing such feelings. The distinction drawn by Mr. CLEMENTI is based upon the metaphors of the Hebrew poet, who (as Mr. CLEMENTI seems to think) contented himself by saying "As the lily among thorns, so is my love among the daughters," while the Chinese poet "proclaims, not comparison, but identity of essence in man and nature. The maiden is not compared to, she actually is, the royal flower in the Cinnamon Garden"; and so on. Notwithstanding the very evident erudition of Mr. CLEMENTI, we fear that he is being misled by the vulgar translation of that Hebrew "song." We do not think his own translation of the Chinese songs is a tithe as misleading as the one he quotes. But for his evident reliance upon those quotations, we should not have presumed to inform him that (as he may easily satisfy himself) the "Song of Solomon" would be more aptly entitled the "Dust of VAPERS and SOLOMON." Casual examination, without access to a literal translation of that fascinating Eastern play, will suffice to show that the "black but comely" lady (VAPERS) opens, that Solomon replies at verse 8 of *seg*, that the lady and her lord resume the song in alternating verses of the second chapter, and so on; while in the first verse of the fifth chapter the happy swain bids his guests eat and drink their fill. Correctly translated, and lacking the euphemisms that the ancient divines found all too necessary, [vide "chariot" for "couch"] the Hebrew writing exhibits just this very feature of Chinese poetry, in asserting that the fair one is, not merely like the moon, but is the moon; or, as Mr. CLEMENTI amusingly imagines, endeavours to convey some conception of the "identity of essence in man and nature." The Oriental poet, orator, whether he belongs to the Near East or Far East, seems to prefer that form of emphasis which, instead of saying "My words will illumine your mental darkness," says "I am the Sun." He means only the former; of course; but to his way of thinking the other is more forcible. It must also be admitted that the subtle Oriental mind understands this much better than the Occidental, who is always misunderstanding what the message of the East really is, in more than one particular. Logically, we do not see how Mr. CLEMENTI reconciles this Chinese trait, or manner of speaking, with his previous assertion that "they never hesitate to abandon concrete realities in order to move entirely in a world of abstract conceptions." To call a Chinese lover a peacock is not very "abstract." As we have, or ought to have, admitted that we are unable to read the version of these songs in Chinese, we are depending entirely upon Mr. CLEMENTI's translation of them; but even then we have in places found what we take to be indications of Cantonese grossness of mind akin to that which undoubtedly figures in the Hebrew work referred to. They appear not to have struck Mr. CLEMENTI in the same light; who, indeed, fits many of the lines with pretty sentiments that we greatly fear were none so innocent as he would have us believe. Unfortunately, a public newspaper is not a suitable vehicle in which to pursue such an enquiry; and we must therefore content ourselves here with the bald statement that even this author's charming lines do not, in our opinion, lift Cantonese sexual sentiment out of the mire to which we have been accustomed to relegate it. It is just to add that Mr. CLEMENTI appears, after writing the pretty conceits with which we have dealt, to have had his doubts, for he admits that "it is possible to regard much of the imagery . . . merely as euphemisms." He adds, "forced on the poet by the nature of his subject," but with that we are not disposed to agree. There is no question of force where an obvious double entendre is concerned. The comparison with the very-much-so Hebrew play is, we fear, but too well justified.

Mr. J. W. Jamieson from Shanghai has gone to take up the post of Protector of Chinese on the Rand.

Hall and Holtz Ltd. of Shanghai has paid another dividend of \$1.50 per share, making 12½ per cent. for 1904.

Vice-Admiral Folger, now commanding the American Squadron in the Far East, arrived in Shanghai on the 4th inst., travelling up from Cavite in the cruiser *Cincinnati*.

Return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 9th April, 1905, was 294 non-Chinese, and 109 Chinese to the former, and 74 non-Chinese, and 1,873 Chinese to the latter institution.

The plague death toll now totals 28, the weekly return adding three, and another fatality being recorded yesterday. Small-pox cases are five Chinese, one European and one Indian. There is also a European case of diphtheria.

Leung Yau, master of the licensed steam launch *Hoi Ping* was yesterday fined \$3 by the Hon. Capt. L. Barnes Lawrence, R.N., for failing to keep to his starboard side in the southern fairway.

The betrothal is announced of Dr. Alfredo Pinto Lello, the Colonial Secretary of Macao, to Miss Helena (Nellie) Loureiro, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. José da Silva Loureiro, at one time the Portuguese Consul General in Hongkong and afterwards minister in Tokyo.

The Shanghai Cricket Club closed the year with \$3,265.93 in hand. It has 350 playing members and 233 non-players. The report mentions that the November visit to Hongkong was most enjoyable, and thanks those "who did so much to maintain the hospitable traditions of the Colony."

Mr. F. A. Hazeland and a jury, yesterday acquired into the circumstances connected with the death of an Indian private named Umf of the 119th Regiment. The deceased died on the 28th March at the Military Hospital. A verdict of accidental death by poisoning was returned. The poison was *datura alba*, a drug commonly used in China and India to relieve pain.

The United Service Chapter installation took place last evening at the Masonic Hall. The officers for the ensuing year are as follows:—Wor. Bro. W. H. Woolley, M. E. Z.; Wor. Bro. H. W. Wolfe, H.; Wor. Bro. H. G. Baker J.; Wor. Bro. J. Gimblett, Treasurer; Bro. H. E. A. Hoile, Scribe E.; Bro. J. J. Bullen, Scribe N.; Bro. J. R. Crank, P. S.; Bro. J. Smith, 1st As. S.; Bro. J. McGlashan, 2nd As. S.; Bro. M. Taylor, D. C.; Bro. J. N. Jones, Steward; and Bro. J. Vanstone, Janitor.

MURDER.

The body of an Indian fakir, a man whose appearance was familiar to most Hongkong residents, has been found on the hillside above Happy Valley. The corpse was in a highly decomposed condition. The hands were tied and mouth gagged. It was the old Indian who for a long time has been in the habit of kindling a fire by the roadside not far from the Monument.

REPORTED BANK BURGLARY.

A burglary is reported from the Shin Hing Bank, 100, Wing Lok Street. It is supposed to have taken place in the early hours of Sunday morning. The circumstances are very peculiar inasmuch that the robbers are said to have taken place in the early hours of Sunday morning. The circumstances are very peculiar inasmuch that the robbers are said to have taken place in the early hours of Sunday morning. The circumstances are very peculiar inasmuch that the robbers are said to have taken place in the early hours of Sunday morning.

Y.M.C.A.

FAREWELL TO MR. W. J. SOUTHAM. The Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G. (the Colonial Secretary), last evening presided at a farewell meeting held in honour of the Rev. W. J. Southam (General Y.M.C.A. Secretary at Hongkong).

The CHAIRMAN, after reading a letter from the Bishop of Victoria, who wrote in the highest terms of praise of Mr. Southam, said it was more than five years since Mr. Southam was sent to Hongkong by the International Committee to endeavour to found a branch of that great brotherhood in which earnest men might materially assist one another. First of all he founded the Chinese Department, now in a very flourishing condition. It was a new thing, and all knew how difficult it was to initiate so much out of the common. In a small place like Hongkong the men able to give freely were few and the calls on them many. Another difficulty was, there were few permanent residents in Hongkong. In conclusion Mr. May said—You will leave conscious of good work well done, and, after all, what are the short-lived triumphs in the field of sport, in the arena of athletics, in commerce, politics and even science itself, compared with the consciousness of having done something to lighten the burden of your fellow men and to help them in the battle of life (Applause).

After other addresses, Mr. May presented a purse of sovereigns to Mr. Southam.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.]

OBITUARY.

LONDON, 10th April.

Frederick Augustus Thesiger, G.C.B. G.C.V.O., second Baron Chelmsford, is dead, aged 78 years.

(He held the rank of a general, retiring in 1893; but has been colonel in the 2nd Life Guards for the last five years. He entered the army in 1844, got a medal and chaplain at Sebastopol, served in the Central India military, the Abyssinian campaign, and Kaffir and Zulu Wars. He was five years Lieutenant of the Tower.)

The demise of Lord Saintedier (?) is also reported.

(We were unable to trace this title, either in the *Peerage* or *Who's Who*.)

THE EARTHQUAKE IN INDIA.

LONDON, 10th April.

Of the five thousand inhabitants of Kangra (north-east Punjab), noted for its tea gardens) only five hundred escaped alive.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

THE EARTHQUAKE IN INDIA.

LONDON, 8th April.

Five hundred Gurkhas were killed at Dharmasala, and three missionaries perished in the ruins of the Mission House at Kangra.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, 8th April.

Several members of the Moscow Medical Congress have been arrested.

THE CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, 8th April.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Leeds, said that the Government was resolved to remain in office so long as it possessed the confidence of the House.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

We received, too late for insertion in yesterday's *Daily Press*, a telegram confirming the report that between forty and fifty vessels of the Baltic Fleet had passed through Malacca Straits into the South China Sea. They were travelling very slowly. There is no fresh report to hand, and the Japanese squadron does not appear to have been sighted lately, although we have addressed telegraphic enquiries to all our representatives in the north.

Although the popular expectation is for immediate news of an engagement, the greater probability is that the Japanese will not precipitate an issue while there is a chance of securing it somewhere nearer their own base.

There does not appear to be any confirmation available for the rumour that certain pilots had left to join the Russian ships.

The move on the part of the Baltic Fleet, passing through the Straits of Malacca, was a surprise to everyone. The British Naval authorities at Hongkong, in fact, were of opinion that it was more likely to be steaming westward than eastward. From a political point of view, no doubt, this action has been thought necessary in reply to the clamours of the Russian people.

But no one for an instant overthought the Straits of Malacca, even if it was destined to complete the journey. In the Straits of Sunda it would have enjoyed shelter amongst the various islands of the archipelago. Naval officers called out the sea, a fight seems inevitable.

Past Japanese cruisers have gone down to the locality with a view, not to give battle, but to harass the smaller craft, and if possible, intercept the coal tenders of the fleet.

The nature of the attendance of the Baltic fleet is doubtful. It is understood that the regular transports remained behind at Madagascarr, on account of the Japanese warning that they would sink them, and it is therefore likely that the training ships and older craft of the fleet are conveying coal for the rest.

The Japanese have realized what Britain has been aiming at for many years. They now have a means of communication by a line of cruisers acting as scouts, and are in complete touch with the movements of the Baltic Squadron. The undoubted object of the Japanese having made this cruiser communication is to lure the Baltic Fleet as far north as possible, for the nearer to Japanese ports the more inevitable battle is fought, the easier will it be for Japan to repair any damaged ships.

The Baltic Fleet is now in a position from which it cannot very well turn back. It will have to give battle sooner or later, and then comes the point about the disabled ships—what are they to do?

To begin with, of course, the vessels have such foul bottoms, not having decided for several months, that it is doubtful whether they would be able to escape at all. Supposing some ships did escape, under the cover of night or otherwise, if in a sinking condition, the nearest port would be made for. If they were merely crippled as a

fighting unit, however, it is probable that they would prefer the port of Russia's ally, the French port of Saigon, to Hongkong. It really depends on how far north will be the great meeting of the fleets, and it is at least likely that some ships will come here. If they cannot leave within the prescribed twenty-four hours, and it is unlikely that they would, then they will be interned till the end of the war.

That the Japanese cruiser squadron will keep the battle-ships well in touch goes without saying. Before long, say the experts, we shall hear of a decisive engagement in the China Sea.

It was recently in the minds of the Russians to send the Baltic Fleet to the region of Formosa, but their emergence from the Straits of Malacca being now known, an attempt at this would be futile. Had it been otherwise, moreover, the Japanese have long been well aware of this possibility, and have made such preparations with mines and fortifications that such a move could only end disastrously.

The course now reported, also, practically disposes the original idea that the Russian intention was to instruct the Baltic Fleet to make for one of the South Sea Islands, and from there to communicate with Vladivostok. "The South Sea Islands," of course, is rather vague, and it is really very difficult to guess which group was in mind. The idea seems to have been that it would be easy, if a base were thus formed, to secure an unlimited supply of coal from Australia.

The Baltic Fleet, according to the *Directory* and *Cronicle*, consists of about fifty vessels, including the following:—

Battleships—*Alexander III*, *Borodino*, *Orel*, *Kniaz*, *Suvoroff*, *Slava*, *Orel*, *Alexander II*, *Nicola I*, *Narvich* and *Sinai*. Veliky. Ten, representing 120,500 tons displacement.

Cruisers—*Oleg*, *Lermund*, *Sentekug*, *Almaz*, *Aurora*, *Admiral Nachimoff*, *Pamgat Azov*, *Vladimir Monomach*, *Dimitri Donshoi*, *Smetlenn* and *Admiral Komiloff*. Eleven, representing 50,000 tons displacement.

Gunboats—*Abrek*, *Vladimir*, *Lieutenant Ilia* and *Yevoda*. Four, representing 2,000 tons displacement.

The remaining vessels are made up of destroyers, torpedo-boats and training ships.

This, in spite of most of the vessels being of comparatively old construction and lacking speed even with clean bottoms, is a very formidable fleet, and stronger as far as battleships are concerned than that of Japan. There are five particularly good battleships, *Alexander III*, *Borodino*, *Orel*, *Kniaz* *Suvoroff* and *Slava*; and the *Orel*, though not in the same class, is also good.

The whole thing, in fact, depends upon "the man behind the gun." If the guns are worked with precision, Japan's four battleships should have their work cut out. But the question of torpedo-boats must not be overlooked. These form a very important factor.

At Vladivostok there are *three* *torpedo* *ships* which would materially help if they could escape, but the "if" is a very large one. Yet, it must not be overlooked that the sea up north is breaking, and even if the port is not yet free there is an ice breaker.

MOVEMENTS OF BRITISH FLEET.

At such a time it will not be out of place to note the movements of the British Fleet. The bulk of the vessels happen to be at Hongkong in the ordinary course of events, the summer cruises not having commenced. Large ships now in port are the *Glory*, *Ocean*, *Albion*, *Andromeda*, *Centurion* and *Bonaventure*. The *Sirius* is at Shanghai, and *Sutlej* and *Iphigenia* on Saturday left for Singapore to join the *Thetis*. It is expected that there will be a general exodus of British warships from Hongkong in the course of the next few days.

The entire United States Far Eastern Squadron is being concentrated in the Philippines.

THE "RISK" OF PEACE.

INSURANCES AT LLOYD.

Before the war between Russia and Japan began numerous insurances were effected in Lloyd's against the outbreak of war, and when negotiations were broken off 70 guineas per cent. were being paid against the risk. A London contemporary dated March 6th says:—Now everyone is hoping for peace, and within the last few days the Association learns from a City source, a large number of policies have been taken out upon "peace risks." Although the general opinion appears to prevail that a cessation of hostilities is likely in the near future, underwriters, for the most part, do not consider that there is much immediate prospect of the war coming to an end, for in Lloyd's yesterday several "risks" were written "to pay a total loss should the war between Russia and Japan end on or before the 31st of March next" at five guineas per cent., and only 30 guineas per cent. was asked for the three months period. These insurances are for the most part effected on behalf of Stock Exchange operators, who, being "bear" of Russia and Japanese stock, would stand to lose in the event of the sudden cessation of hostilities.

These rates are decidedly lower than those paid for peace risks a month or so ago.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. str. *Poonah* left Singapore for this port on the 9th inst. at 11 a.m.

The P. & A. str. *Arabia* sailed from Portland on the 1st inst., and is due here on the 3rd May.

The J. & C. J. str. *Typanos* left Kobe via Kutchinon and Amoy for this port on the 7th inst., and may be expected here on the 18th inst.

The P.M. str. *Manchuria*, with mails, &c., which left hence March 11th for San Francisco via Shanghai, &c., arrived at her destination on the 7th inst.

Eighteen Chinamen were yesterday charged with playing fantan at 12, Star Street, second floor. The man who jumped over the verandah is still in hospital. The others were fined \$3 each.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 10th April.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR H. S. BERKELEY (CHIEF JUSTICE) AND MR. T. SERCOMBE SMITH (PUNISH JUDGE).

APPEAL AGAINST A MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

An appeal against a decision of Mr. F. A. Hazeland (First Police Magistrate) in the case of Li Kok, Chung Un Ho, Li Wu, Long Luk, Li Yik and Li Hon (Appellants) and Mok Shui (Respondent), a common assault case, came before the Full Court.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. G.K.H. Brutton, appeared for the appellants and the Attorney General (Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C.) instructed by Mr. G. E. Morrell (of the Crown Solicitor's office), opposed the appeal on behalf of Crown.

Mr. Pollock—This motion made by the appellants, six in number, is for a re-hearing before the Full Court of a charge of common assault which was heard and determined by the Police Magistrate on the 22nd February. In the first place we are asking for a re-hearing on the facts of the case, and secondly, I submit to the Court that there ought to be a re-hearing on the ground that the sentence passed on the defendants was excessive. With regard to the general question of the sentence being excessive, I think the evidence given before the Police Magistrate scarcely weighs evenly upon the defendants one to the other, and I submit the general principle, like in the case when six men set out armed to commit a robbery each of the six being responsible for the acts of the others, does not apply. This is the case of someone appearing in the presence of these people, and the Court can see the different amount of blame to each, and sentences them accordingly, and not have them all lumped together for six hours in the stocks and six months' hard labour.

Counsel went on to say that the evidence of Mok Shui being tied up head downwards consisted only of the boy's evidence himself.

It was pointed out by His Lordship (the Chief Justice) that another witness who saw the boy tied up might very well have explained to the Court with gesticulations, in what manner the boy was tied up, and the evidence of a policeman went to show that the boy's neck was afterwards found to be swollen, which might have very well been caused by blood rushing to his head.

His Lordship—I think it dangerous to permit further evidence, evidence brought with a definite object. It is easy to manufacture evidence. You should have asked the Magistrate for the evidence.

Mr. Pollock—The defendant had no legal assistance before the Magistrate, and Mr. Looker was afterwards refused a re-hearing.

His Lordship—It is quite clear you cannot call any effective witnesses, because no one was present except themselves.

Mr. Pollock—It appears from the evidence that there were ten men present. I propose to call one of them.

His Lordship—It is too late. He knows what he has got to say, and will say it. He should have been called at the time before the Magistrate. These men are of the superior class, not common people, and must have known that they had a right to call witnesses.

Mr. Pollock said that Section 104 to 106 of the Magistrate's Ordinance was really intended to give a wider view than His Lordship was prepared to take, particularly in the case of Chinese.

With reference to the sixth defendant (a man previously punished for possession of illicit opium, on, supposedly, the boy's information), His Lordship, in reply to Mr. Pollock, said that this man had disclaimingly declared that he had not soiled his hands on the boy, but his five *fuk* had.

Mr. Pollock finally submitted that, as regards the fifth defendant, who was only a very young man, a student on a visit to Hongkong, the evidence did not justify a conviction. Whereas specific statements had been made with regard to the other five, this man was only spoken of in a general way.

His Honour (the Puisse Judge)—You excuse him thus—He was there not doing anything to prevent the assault, but was not aiding and abetting.

Mr. Pollock—Because he had not the moral courage to do anything to prevent it, that does not say he was aiding and abetting.

His Lordship—I do not doubt the evidence against him is smaller than that against the others, but I am impressed with the probability that most likely this young scholar Li took part in giving punishment to a man who brought trouble to his friend, perhaps classmate. He was just about the age to take part (Laughter). I do not think we can upset the Magistrate's decision. The appeal must be dismissed with costs.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR H. S. BERKELEY (CHIEF JUSTICE).

Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., appeared on behalf of Lo Tui Chan (formerly copartowner to Messrs. Lemuire and Company) who claimed \$19,500 plus interest from Tsoi Chung Lee (of 16, Wyndham Street), money due on two promissory notes.

The defendant was absent. Judgment was given against him for \$19,500 and interest at the rate agreed upon (1½ per cent per month) up to that day, and from then onward at the Court rate.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

11th CLUB RACE.

This race, which the one-design and handicap classes had to sail, was brought off on Sunday. At the start it looked as if, at last, there would be a really good breeze from the East, with the prospect of a hard thrash back from Kau-i-chan. But, as has been the case so often lately, the wind gradually died away, and by the time the boats rounded the island, there was very little strength left in it.

ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

At twelve noon, four boats in this class crossed the line to an excellent start. *Colleen* and *Kathleen* having rather the best of it. Near West Point, *Kathleen* took the lead from *Colleen* but lost it again by an injudicious jibe, which also let *Min* up. These two boats from Green Island struck out a good lead from *Kathleen*, with *Benito* a long way behind. Both *Colleen* and *Min* got becalmed under the lee of Kau-i-chan, and *Kathleen* crept up by keeping close in shore. When clear of the island, there was not much to choose between these three, but *Colleen* had the best position for catching the falling breeze. Both *Colleen* and *Min* kept to the Hongkong shore, while *Kathleen* took a tack into the centre, where she lost the wind and never seemed able to regain it. *Colleen*, making the most of the light breeze which veered from N. to E., rounded Clamnet Rocks two minutes ahead of *Min*, who, however, reduced this lead on the run home to some twenty seconds. This race practically ensures the championship in this class to *Min*, with *Colleen* second. Times:—

	H. M. S.
<i>Colleen</i>	4 49 00
<i>Min</i>	4 49 22

Benito and *Kathleen* did not finish.

HANDICAP CLASS.

Only three boats started in this race *Alannah*, by keeping inside along West Point, gained on *Chanticleer*, reaching Kau-i-chan three minutes ahead of her, with *Gloria* some way astern. *Alannah*, going wonderfully well in the very light air, then went right away, and won very easily. *Chanticleer* not finishing till 6.21. This makes *Alannah* eight marks ahead of *Chanticleer*; so the championship is still open in this class.

[Next Saturday there will be a handicap race for a case of champagne kindly presented by Mr. Mitchell. Start at two p.m. Handicap and course will be notified later.—The 12th club race will be re-sailed on Sunday next, starting at twelve noon.]

RACE AROUND THE ISLAND.

A cruiser race around the Island was sailed on Sunday. The starting point was Junk Bay. *Alexandra* was first away. The yacht practically drifted till the Bokara Rock buoy was reached. There was a very disagreeable ground swell. A fresh breeze sprang up from the east and continued favourable to *Alexandra*, when it again fell calm. From Aberdeen to Green Island the yacht drifted and sailed, a series of "cat's paws" being encountered. *Brynhild* appeared to have the race in her hands, but threw her chance away by sailing into Yumai Bay where she lost both wind and tide. The other yachts kept straight up the harbour. The order at the finish was:—*Thistle*, *Rita*, *La Cigale*, *Alexandra*, and *Tuey*. *Brynhild* and *Heide* did not finish.

CORINTHIAN ONE-DESIGN RACE.

Owing to lack of wind on Sunday the sixth Club Race was abandoned.

GERMAN ARMY INCREASE.

Considerable opposition was shown, in the Budget Committee of the Reichstag, to the demands made by the Government for military expenditure. General von Einem, the Minister of War, proposed that the cavalry of the German army should be increased by 25 new squadrons. At present this branch of the service consists of 48 squadrons, each of which numbers on a peace footing 142 officers and men. The increase proposed by the Government would, therefore, raise the total number of squadrons to 510, and the numerical strength would be increased from approximately 68,400 to about 72,400. General von Einem declared that 35 new squadrons were in reality required to raise the military strength of the cavalry to the necessary figure, but the Government only asked now for an increase of 28 squadrons as a temporary measure. The War Minister supported his demand for 28 new squadrons by making confidential statements, which are withheld from publication as military secrets; but after a short debate the committee rejected the proposal to raise 28 new squadrons by 16 against 10 votes. An amendment proposing the formation of 18 squadrons increasing the total number to 500, was rejected by the same majority. In accordance with this vote, the Budget Committee will recommend the Reichstag to refuse its assent to any increase of the cavalry.

General von Einem then presented the demand of the Government for eight new battalions, increasing the total number of infantry battalions in the German army from 625 to 633. The numerical strength of a German battalion on a peace footing is 570 officers and men.

Herr Groeber (Roman Catholic Centre), Herr von Knieloff (the Conservative leader), Baron von Richthofen (Conservative), Giebelmatt Passche (National Liberal), and Dr. Suedemann (Social Democrat), all spoke against the proposed increase of the infantry. Herr Groeber pointed out that the German army included 576 battalions of infantry, so that there were already 49 battalions in excess of the number theoretically fixed. The vote on the proposed increase of the infantry was postponed, but it was evident that all the principal parties represented in the committee were opposed to it. The proposal of the Government to maintain the present strength of the field artillery at 574 batteries, each of six guns, was adopted without a dissentient voice.

It is officially announced that there is no truth in the report that the supplementary Colonial estimates for German South-West Africa will contain provision for the establishment of concentration camps for Herero and Witboi prisoners. The items of expenditure in the supplementary estimates are chiefly for auxiliary military purposes, including the formation of a field telegraph battalion and a wireless telegraph detachment. The estimates will also contain provision for giving compensation to colonists who have suffered through the native rebellion. Provision will be made for the maintenance of the railway from Swakopmund to Windhoek, which is being worked at a heavy loss.—Standard.

HAMBURG.

[Y. ON OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

March 7th.

Since I mailed my last letter to you you will have learnt by cable that the "North sea incident" may be considered closed. The Commission of inquiry have issued their report, the customary speeches have been made, the farewell banquets and other functions have been held, and it now only remains for Lord Lansdowne and Count Lamdorff to settle the amount of damages to be paid by Russia to the Hall fishing fleet.

The award was an agreeable surprise after the rumours that had preceded its publication, for it virtually concedes all British contentions, but one, which is of minor importance, and what is more, although it is stated to express on most points the opinion of the majority only, it is easy to read between the lines, that the majority comprised all the members of the commission, except the Russian, who could hardly be expected to refuse credence to the evidence of their own witnesses. The document however is a somewhat extraordinary one, most diplomatic in language and not altogether consistent; it admits that the fishing fleet carried the proper lights, used the recognised signals and gave no provocation; that there were no torpedo boats or other man-of-war present; and that Admiral Rozhdostensky was not justified in opening fire; that the firing was kept up longer than necessary; and that although under the circumstances, fearing that his fleet was in danger, the admiral was right in not stopping himself to render assistance to the trawlers, he was in duty bound to communicate by wireless telegraphy or otherwise with the authorities on either side of the Channel, in order that aid might be sent out without delay.

The evidence on some minor points is not considered sufficient to form a definite opinion, but it is suggested that the reappearance of the *Kamshatka* in the dark after having been obliged to fall behind owing to an accident to her machinery, may possibly have been the cause of the unfortunate occurrence, and that since the *Amura* was struck by several shots the Russian ships may have been firing at each other.

Now, in spite of all this, the Commission not only refrains from censuring Admiral Rozhdostensky, but actually wind up by saying that the opinions expressed are not of a nature to cast any reflection on the *valour* of the admiral or the humane sentiments of the admiral and his subordinates.

The conservative and pro-Russian papers take advantage of this set of forbearance to claim a diplomatic victory for Russia, whilst others admit the verdict to be in favour of Great Britain, and only wonder whether the admirals were prompted to take so lenient a course by a natural feeling of reluctance to pronounce judgment on a foreign comrade, or whether they thought it best for political reasons not to express views which on some future occasion might interfere with their own freedom of action. Great Britain as the greatest maritime power especially, it is argued, would not like to be tied down by hard and fast rules as to what is permissible in naval warfare and what is not. At the same time it is much regretted that the Commission should have left neutrals at the mercy of belligerents, and the necessity of a clearer definition of the rights of belligerents by an international agreement is again insisted upon.

Admiral Span, the Austrian commissioner, on being interviewed has denied the report that violent scenes had occurred at the sittings; he admits, however, that there was a great diversity of opinion in the beginning, but is glad to think that neither party has much cause to grumble at their decision.

Amongst Russians abroad the belief prevails that Admiral Rozhdostensky retains the full confidence of the Tsar, and that no punishment or reprimand will be inflicted.

The situation in Russia is not improving; the Tsar has issued a manifesto in which he appeals to the patriotism and loyalty of the nation in these times of trouble, and a few days later a receipt promising reforms and a more liberal form of government by a system of consultative bodies to be elected by the people. These proclamations, although I suppose they must be taken to indicate a new departure, seem to have satisfied but few; they have certainly fallen far as far as the liberals and the working classes are concerned, whose cry for a representative government, and above all, for peace, remains unabated. Labour troubles and political agitation continue. Strikes settled to-day break out afresh to-morrow; street riots of one sort or another, which are quelled by the police and the military in the usual manner, are reported daily; in Baku, Erzerum and other places, the Mahomedans have sacked and burnt the shops and houses of the Armenian population, massacring the owners by hundreds, whilst the authorities have stood by powerless, perhaps unwilling, to interfere! The news from the seat of war adds to the general depression! Forsooth a lamentable state of affairs!

THE H.A.L.

But to change the subject. The Hamburg American Line has, as you will have already heard, declared a dividend of 9 per cent. for last year, whilst the profits on charters with the Russian government will only appear in the accounts of the present one. The annual report of the shipping office of the line has just been published: according to the same the 129 ocean going steamers of the company carry crews numbering in the aggregate 8,456 hands, whilst 178 men are employed on the river steamers, tugs, lighters &c. 422 crews, including officers, numbering 19,321 all told, have signed on during the period under review, of whom 626 were officers, 281 paymasters, pursers and assistants, 200 medical men, 62 assistants and nurses, 130 storekeepers, 253 carpenters and

joiners, 311 quartermasters, 3,049 sailors and 355 boys, 456 cooks, 1,139 confectioners, bakers, butchers and their assistants, 185 chief stewards, 232 stewardesses, 3253 stewards, 423 bandmen, 411 telegraph and scullery men, 1,415 chief engineers and assistants, 3,684 stokers, 2,535 trimmers and 138 odd hands. 414 crews numbering 20,049 including officers were paid off during the twelve months. The month of March shows the greatest number of enlistments, and the lowest of discharges, viz. 2,562 and 1,171 respectively; lowest, viz. 1,163 signed on in Sept., whilst the number of discharges was greatest in March, viz. 2,893. 1,979 of the hands engaged had not been to sea before; 18,090 were medically examined before being passed, of whom 849 were rejected on account of ill health or general unfitness, a considerable increase compared with the previous year when only 622 were refused, but this is accounted for by the more stringent sanitary regulations of the service. M. 364,817—against M. 311,315—last year were paid to the families of men at sea on account of wages, the total turnover of the shipping office for the year amounting to M. 3,250,000.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The *Diadem*, cruiser, had her crew brought up to full numbers in Kethole Reach, River Mod'way, on March 4, by ratings from the Naval Barracks, Chatham. Captain H. W. Savory has succeeded Captain E. F. Pears in the command of the *Diadem*, which is to relieve the cruiser *Amphitrite* (Captain C. Windham) on the China station.

It is interesting to note that the commanders-in-chief of the China and East Indies stations—Vice-Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, K.C.B., and Rear-Admiral G. L. Atkinson-Willes—are now at the top of their respective ranks; whilst Captain C. H. Adair, A.D.C. who has just been appointed to the *Vengeance*, on the China station, heads the captains list.

The Army Council have, *The Standard* says, decided that in future colour blindness will not be reckoned among the disqualifications for commissioned service. For many years this form of visual "deficiency" has caused the rejection of many most desirable candidates, but the educational authorities, with the approval of the medical branch, have now decided to accept colour blind candidates, as such a condition is found not to impair visual efficiency or affect an officer's fitness for the field.

The Army Council have decided, in consequence of the large expense involved in the maintenance of knee boots, and the small amount of wear to which they are exposed, that, as an alternative to their entire abolition, they shall, from the 1st proximo, be issued and accounted for as public clothing, and be required to last eight years. Knee boots will be worn, when authorised for ceremonial purposes, with cloth puttees only, puttees and ankle boots being invariably worn with cord puttees. These instructions do not apply to the boots of the Household Cavalry.

The Admiralty have approved of the procedure to be observed in the case of officers of Royal Marines, who, through want of opportunity for preparation, have not passed the examination for promotion. In order that such officers may not be prejudicially affected, it has been decided that they may be provisionally promoted, provided the circumstances constituting the lack of opportunity to attend the examination have been approved by the Admiralty, and that they pass at, or before, the second examination held after a period of two months following disembarkation from service abroad. Should an officer, provisionally promoted, fail to fulfil these conditions he is to revert to his former rank.

It is understood that the attention of the Admiralty is being given to the system of captain management in the navy, with the view to an important alteration being effected in the near future. For some years past certain firms have tendered for the contract of managing the contents in various ships, and we are informed that in a considerable number of vessels the contents are conducted by Maltese, who make a profit which it is considered could be a different and equally satisfactory system, be applied for the benefit of the men of the fleet. The suggestion under consideration is for ships' companies to manage their own contents, and with this object in view an Admiralty committee will shortly be appointed to inquire into the subject.

The value of the torpedo-boat destroyer as a fighting unit is being more and more recognised by sea powers, and the fact that eighteen of these vessels are provided for in the new Navy Estimates shows that the special attention of the Government is being directed to this type of warship. Out of the last batch of fifteen destroyers placed by the British Admiralty, the Tyne received a good share, and these are now approaching completion. Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie, and Co., who received orders for three, have, however, achieved the distinction of being the first of all the destroyer builders to have a full-power steam sea trial. This took place with the *Boyne* on March 4th. The trial, though only a preliminary one, was in every way satisfactory. The speed designed for and guaranteed is 25.5 knots, and this was attained and exceeded during the progressive trials on the *myriad* mile off the Tyne. This destroyer is of the same type as the *Derwent*, which gained high praise from experts for her performance in heavy weather during the last manoeuvres. The *Boyne* is 234ft. long and has a beam of 23ft. 6in. The machinery and boilers have been constructed at Messrs. Hawthorn Leslie's engineering department at St. Peters. The former is of the triple expansion type, and the latter are of water tube, of the Yarrow type, capable of developing 7,600 I.H.P.

FORESTRY AT HONGKONG.

Mr. Dunn in his annual report says:—

Revenue for 1904.	818,208.34
Sale of Forestry Products	736.04
Sale of Plants	422.10
Forestry Licences in New Territory	5,764.00

Total

Polling and replanting on the basis of a 25-year rotation were commenced this year. The question of what is the best rotation for *Pinus massoniana* in Hongkong is, however, still open to doubt; experts differ on the point and H. E. the Governor has decided that no more felling shall take place until the results of this year's operations have been calculated and the whole question put before an independent authority.

The heavy work of replanting was well in hand before the end of this year. A commencement was also made in afforesting the bare sandy hills behind Kowloon with 50,000 pine seedlings.

Forestry Licences in the New Territory.—When the New Territory was taken over by the British in 1898 there were about as many large pine trees growing in the district as there are small ones now. The Chinese, being afraid that their own masters would confiscate the trees, began to cut them down violently. From the accounts which have been collected there must have been something like eight million disposed of in this way, a course which has been repeated, not only in the New Territory, but in a matter of fact the only restriction enforced by the Police was with regard to the cutting down of large wild trees and *Fung Shui* trees round the villages. The confidence of the trees in the New Territory has been gradually becoming re-established, and safety from encroachments by neighbouring owners being further secured by the presence of the Police, re-afforestation soon began. The scheme of defining and registering the plantations was therefore received in general with great readiness by the farmers, who came forward when called on and paid their licence fees. The scheme was designed to encourage the farmers to re-afforest by giving them secure tenure of the trees, to secure re-sowing of felled areas and to provide a proper demarcation of the ground in case of disputes. The superintendent, accompanied by the newly appointed Licensing Clerk, visited about 80 per cent. of the plantations between August and December, issuing about 500 licences and collecting \$5,700 in licence fees. The fees were at the rate of 10 cents per acre so that the total area licensed is about 57,000 acres. In several cases disputes arose in consequence of the wrong persons having come forward and secured licences for plantations to which they had no right; the proper owners in spite of repeated notices and warnings failing to prevent themselves until they found the licensee cutting down their trees.

China New Year Shrub. (*Emmenanthe gynaecura*).—This shrub, which is one of the most beautiful of all our shrub flora, has nearly been becoming more and more scarce on the hills in consequence of the amount that has been cut by the Chinese at each New Year to sell for decorations. If the cutting had been judicious little harm would have been done, but in consequence of the ruthless destruction of whole shrubs the species was, at any rate in this island, on its way to extinction, an oversight which would appear to the Chinese as little as the other nature-loving residents. An effort was therefore made at the proper time to protect our hills and, although there appears to have been a plentiful supply of the shrub in the market, the greater part of it must have come from Canton, for very little cutting took place in Hongkong and the New Territory.

Alseodora cordata.—The flourishing plantation of young *Yang Yau* trees at Kung Han Nursery was further increased by a shipment of seed raised from seed obtained from the interior. Cassia.—Twelve forlorn Cassia trees (*Cinnamomum Camiro*), possibly the last of the large numbers planted out on the hills in former years, were rescued from a valley near Aberdeen, where they had been almost killed by the repeated stripping off of their valuable bark by the Chinese, and transplanted into the Government Nursery at Soekpau.

Pollard Pine-trees.—During the Forestry Licences rounds a system of cultivating the local (*Pinus massoniana*) was met with at Lung Koo, which, in so far as it can be ascertained, is unique. In this method the same advantages are aimed at as by the well known European system of pollarding. But the pollarding of coniferous trees seems to be unknown in Europe. The exact method employed with the Pines here is as follows: At 10 years old when the tree is about 12 feet high the top half is cut off. After five years more the lower branches are cut off, and that the four things that are cut off are cut every five years, together with the upper remaining internode—this tree produces annual whorls of branches—until, after 20 to 25 years, the whole is used up. This method is not used in any other part of the New Territory. The Hakka families who practise it believe that they came from Wei Chou in North-East Kwantung about 150 years ago.

STREET TREES.

In connection with the new Tramway, 17 Banyans were transplanted near Causeway Bay and in Arsenal Street. Forty-five Albizzia and 23 Celtis were planted in the West part of Des Voeux Road. In fine weather in summer this road is one of the most beautiful in Hongkong, and the trees in the town will be greatly benefited by the freshness and shade of these trees.

AGRICULTURE IN THE COLONY.

Cattle feed.—In cooperation with the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, some experiments were made by the Botanical and Afforestation Department last year with a view to ascertaining whether any of the common evergreen trees of the district could provide sustenance for cattle during the winter season. Six kinds of leaves were tried—*Ficus religiosa*, *Quercus salicina*, *Quercus fici*, *Bambusa sp.*, *Hibiscus sp.*, *Stereua lanceolata*. The first four were probably too hard and dry, and the *Bambusa* leaves proved insipid; the *Stereua* leaves were, however, readily eaten and mixed in conjunction with rice-straw proved a serviceable food.

Adoption of European methods by Chinese.—Advice was sought on several occasions by Hongkong merchants as to the supply of chemical fertilisers, etc., to farmers in the interior. European gardening tools are also said to be in request.

Rural Hemp.—Continues to do well. It is on good ground and night, if successful, would be a valuable new industry for the New Territory farmers and at the same time little ground that is now of little value.

Cotton.—Arrangements were made for commencing experiments on cotton-growing at the commencement of the rains. Great interest attaches to these trials and every effort will be made to render them a success. The first crops will not be gathered until next Autumn, when the result will be calculated and fully reported.

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Hongkong, 27th December 1904.

THE VALUE OF ETON.

The following quaint letter was in the *Standard*—

Sir, I have been trying for a week or two to screw myself up to the point of writing to you; writing a letter being always a labour to me, and I think it is your article this morning on "Canada and our Public Schools" that has brought it off. There was a time, not so long ago when the only papers I ever bothered with were the "Pink Un." and the late football and cricket editions. But that was before I came down from Oxford. *The Standard*, and things like that, were not much in favour among my lot at Oxford. *The Field* was quite serious enough for me. But I am not going to bore you with my autobiography. I came down from Oxford just before the last Christmas vacation, which was the beginning of my third year. My father died a fortnight before Christmas, and all I need tell you about that is that the big loss brought a little one with it, and we were left with practically nothing.

My mother and sister have been provided for, and that is one blessing. But I began the year as one of the unemployed, and very much in need of employment, too. (I was to have started a motor this year, and a good many other things besides). And this is the point I am trying to get at; if only I had ever learned how to get at anything with a pen. A but always seemed more important to me, from long before my first term at Eton up till two or three months ago. The thing was first brought home to me by the relation who helped us over the bad time in December. He is rather a fine old fellow, and thinking of him makes me feel pretty small. He reminded me that my father had done me pretty well in the old days, at Eton and at Oxford, and that an Eton boy, with two years to his credit at the "Varsity," ought to, at all events, get his bread and butter easily enough. The old gentleman had nothing to offer me himself, and in any case, I could not expect it, as he had done enough in other ways, and gave me to understand that I must fend for myself.

Now it is March, and in a week I am sailing for Canada. That is why your article this morning interested me. I suppose I must be rather a fool, but somehow I never had a chance of finding it out till this year. Anyhow, it is not laziness. I have not been lazy this year. I would bet that none of the unemployed fellows have tried harder for work than I have since Christmas. I would have taken pretty well anything; but I could get nothing. A friend of my uncle's did get me an introduction to a man who wanted a secretary, but the letter I wrote for him did my business there. He was a little grand-daddy could spell and write better, but almost got three or four clerk's places, but was bowled out each time, either over spelling, writing, or figuring. I came rather near to getting a job with the editor of a weekly paper—a frightfully clever chap, who knew no classics, or said he did not. That was what he wanted me for. But it did not come off, for he guessed me over a Latin phrase that he said he took from the back page of "Nuttall's Dictionary."

A fortnight ago a distant connection of ours, who is rather a big man in the City, put me through my paces, and I learned more from him in half an hour than Eton taught me in five years. Now I am going to try and make some use of that in Canada. What I learned was a tremendous amount of my own ignorance, and you might say that is not much to go upon; but I believe it is a good deal better than nothing. That half hour showed me, what I suppose this letter has shown you, that I cannot write an ordinarily decent hand, and cannot spell as well as a youngster from a board school. It showed me I could not work out even a very simple sum in figures without coming a howler of some sort; and that the few things I did know, that you get from books, were not going to help me to earn my own living to the extent of twopence a week. The City man even tried me on history (he is a grammar school man), and scored me badly. It was English history. If he had asked me about Demosthenes or Cicero, I fancy I might have remembered something. But as for his Reform Bill, I never even heard of it.

The upshot of it all is that I have come to the conclusion I cannot even earn board and lodging in England, and men who know more than I ever shall tell me the same thing, and make no bones about it either. And they do not seem surprised at all. The City chap said it was what he had learned to expect of Eton. That rather shocked me, and I said something all about the first of the Public Schools. But he only smiled and said: "Oh, yes, to be sure." And I jolly well began to feel he was right. I mentioned it to another Eton man, and he said: "Oh, that's all very well, but Eton isn't meant to be a cramming shop, anyhow. It gives you other things."

And that is all right, too, I know. It is right to teach fellows to play the game. But why should not a gentleman be taught as much of the other things—the useful things—as they teach at the private schools? It is not so very much. I have learned something this year, and if it means anything, it means that, in addition to those other things—fine things, I know—Eton and every other public school ought to teach a boy enough to enable him to hold his own in book knowledge with fellows from board schools. And I maintain, Sir, that that is what Eton does not do. People have been talking about compulsory Greek lately. Let them try how much it helps a fellow if he is suddenly called upon to earn his own board and lodging. I trust you not to print my real name, for I do not want men to think I am passing round the hat; but I enclose my card.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

LOWER SIXPENNY.

Make a man a sportsman, a real lover of sport, and you get him well on the road to sobriety, self-respect, and physical well-being. "Keep on making sportsmen" would not be a bad motto for Parliament.—The Earl of Lonsdale in *C.B. Fry's Magazine*.

I would not advocate the indiscriminate use of the novel; but I suggest that mothers and fathers should make the selection and read to their children. Nearly all the history that I remember I have picked up in novels.—The Master of the Rolls.



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FOR HIOGO AND YOKOHAMA.

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"**PRINZ WALDEMAR,**"

Captain Woltemas, will leave for the above places **TO-DAY, the 11th inst., at 10 A.M.**

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"**PRINZ WALDEMAR,**"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 1 P.M.

This afternoon, the 10th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Monday, the 17th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1905. 951

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

FROM JAVA PORTS AND MACASSAR.

THE J.C.L. Steamship

"**TJILATJAP,**"

Captain Koops, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature by the undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

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No Fire Insurance has been effected.

The steamer will be despatched for Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, and Yokohama on the 14th inst.

Head Agency of the **JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE,**

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1905. 952

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"**ARRATON APCAR,**"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1905. 957

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"**CATHERINE APCAR,**"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 13th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1905. 958

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SHAWMUT"

FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE MOJI AND MANILA.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1905. 7

THE HONGKONG LICENSED PILOTS ASSOCIATION have this Day REMOVED their OFFICE to FIRST FLOOR of Nos. 15, 16 and 17, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1905. 931

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY (TUESDAY),

the 11th April, 1905, at 2.30 P.M., at his SALES ROOMS, Queen's Road,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE CURIOS,

Comprising:
RARE SATSUMA, FINE CLOISONNE, BRONZES, BRASS VASES and BOWLS, IVORIES, SCREENS, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE:—As Customary.
V. I. REMEDIOS,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1905. 948

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned has received instructions from FONG WA CHEN, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) and THURSDAY,

the 12th and 13th April, 1905, commencing at 2 P.M., within his residence, "BURSIDE," Robinson Road,

THE RESIDUE OF HIS VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

THEIRIN CONTAINED,

Comprising:
SILK COVERED SADDLE BACK DRAWING ROOM SUITE (American make), MOROCCO COVERED DINING ROOM SUITE, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE, IMPERIAL DINNER SERVICE, SILVER WARE, CANTON CARVED BLACKWOOD DOUBLE BEDSTEAD, FLOWER and CURIO STANDS, SIDE TABLE, SOFAS, CHAIRS, JADESTONE PLATES and ORNAMENTS, OLD PEKIN CLOISONNE WARE, DOUBLE BRASS BEDSTEAD, MARBLE TOP WASHSTANDS, &c., &c., &c.

Also
A Large Assortment of Valuable CHINA WARE.

Particulars as per Catalogues, which will be issued on Monday, the 10th inst.

On View on Tuesday, the 11th April.

TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1905. 991

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned has received instructions from NEWMAN MUMFORD, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction,

on **FRIDAY,**

the 14th April, 1905, at 2 P.M., within his residence, STOKES BUNGALOW EAST, the Peak, **THE WHOLE OF HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

Comprising:
TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, TEAKWOOD HATSTANDS with GLASS, SINGLE IRON BEDSTEADS with WIRE and HAIR MATTRESSES, TEAKWOOD WARDROBE with GLASS TAPESTRY COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUIT, PICTURES, MARBLE TOP WASHSTANDS, COOKING STOVE and UTENSILS, &c., &c., &c.

Also
One COTTAGE PIANO by Chapel & Co., London, (in Good Order and Condition).

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1905. 944

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

of the above Company will be held at the OFFICES of the Company, St. George's Building, on **SATURDAY, the 15th April, 1905, at 12 o'clock Noon,** to receive a Report of Accounts to the 31st December, 1904, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee and to Elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 15th day of April, both days inclusive.

J. WHEELER,

General Manager.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1905. 958

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, Hongkong.

TO THE OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the Domestic Cleanliness and Ventilation Bye-laws (as amended) every domestic building or part of such building within the Central Division of the City of Victoria and the Western Division of Kowloon occupied by members of more than one family must be **CLEANSED and LINEWASHED THROUGHOUT** by the owner during the months of March and April.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this notice means that the Houses should be lime-washed in respect of all the Walls of each Room and Staircase, all Cubicle partitions, Staircases and Stair Landings, all Ceilings and the undersides of Roofs both in main buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard should have its containing walls lime-washed up to the level of the first floor.

Carved, painted or polished woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed but must be Cleaned.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HALL & HOLTZ, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the **THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF HALL & HOLTZ, LIMITED,** will be held at No. 29, The Bund, Shanghai, on **FRIDAY, the 14th day of April, 1905, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon,** to transact the Ordinary business of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS and Register of Members of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th day of April to the 14th day of April, both days inclusive.

Notice also is hereby given that an **EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** of HALL & HOLTZ, LIMITED, will be held at the same place on the same day at the close of the Ordinary General Meeting for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing a resolution authorising the Directors to raise or borrow any sum or sums of money not exceeding 50,000 Taels, over and above the 50,000 Mexican Dollars which the Directors have power to borrow without the sanction of a General Meeting, the object of such borrowing being to provide funds for the extension of the Company's buildings in Tientsin.

Dated this 30th day of March, 1905.

By Order of the Directors.
E. R. PALMER,

Secretary.

920

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LD.

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Carved, painted or polished woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed but must be Cleaned.

The Central Division of the City lies between Gilman Street and Peel Street on the East and Tank Lane and Cleverly Street on the West. Kowloon is divided into the Eastern and the Western divisions by Robinson Road a straight line drawn from the north end thereof through the Yau-mai service reservoir to the northern boundary of Kowloon.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1905.

G. N. O'NEILL,

Secretary.

941

TO LET

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WHARF opposite Sutherland Street, to be sold or let. Immediate possession.

LEIGH & ORANGE,

1, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1905. 919

TO LET.

ROOM 13 (Top Floor) Beaconsfield Arcade, preferably as an Office.

Apply—
Dr. MACLEOD,

No. 11 Beaconsfield Arcade.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1905. 683

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSES on Pedder's Hill, occupation from the 1st June.

For Further Particulars, apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.,

Hongkong, 6th April, 1905. 907

TO LET.

NO. 2 CHANCERY LANE an airy and well-furnished House, Furnished or Unfurnished.

An Office, Top Floor, 3 Queen's Building.

Apply to—
S. A. SETH, Dairy Firm.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1904. 909

TO LET.

NO. 1, RIFON TERRACE.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, facing the Polo Ground.

OFFICES in course of erection, CONNAUGHT ROAD (near BEAKS PIER).

GODOWNS; PRAYA EAST.

A BUILDING at Causeway Bay, at present in occupation of the Steam Laundry Co., LD.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1904. 981

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FINE BUILDING SITES for Sale in Wan-chai Road.

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1905. 972

TO LET.

A WELL FURNISHED SIX ROOMED HOUSE, Excellent situation, Garden, Tennis Court and Swimming Bath.

Apply to—
H. HUMPHREYS,

Hongkong, 18th February, 1905. 492

TO LET

TO LET.

"GLENIFFER," Garden Road, Kowloon, Detached House with Garden. Moderate Rental, ready for immediate occupation.

Apply to—
HENRY HUMPHREYS,

co. "THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE R.
Subscription: paid in advance. \$12 per

